This is the only Official Paper of the Diocese of Fort Wayne. See opposite Box for Partial Contents.

OUR SUNDAY VISITOR

FORT WAYNE DIOCESAN EDITION

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Volume V — HUNTINGTON, INDIANA, JUNE 1, 1930 — Number 21

FRESNO CATHOLICS PROTEST 'EX-NUN' ATTACK ON CHURCH

Priests and Laity Attend "Lecture" of Alleged Sister of Charity, Heatedly Brand Her Assertions as False — Protest to City Officials.

Fresno, Calif.—After months of challenges to Catholics flung out by Miss Elizabeth Schoffen, anti-Catholic lecturer and alleged former Sister of Charity, to answer her charges against convents, Sisters, priests and particularly Catholic hospitals, uttered in public halls throughout the country, Catholics of this city appeared in a body recently to protest the tirades against their Faith, demand the right to answer the "ex-nun" from the same platform, and to brand the assertions of the speaker as false, at a lecture given by Miss Schoffen at the civic auditorium here.

Appearing in the black garb of a nun and hurling shaft after shaft at the Catholic Church and her institutions, Miss Schoffen, who has been claiming that she spent 30 years as a Charity Sister, faced an auditorium packed to the doors, signalized by a tense, angry throng that interrupted her attacks from time to time with hoos and shouts. As she continued, it became more difficult for her to be heard above the uproar, and finally she stopped with a gasp and sat down. Her manager, M. H. Mowry, had called for a general police alarm and shortly afterward special police officers arrived in order to quell the disturbance, which, however, resulted in no physical clashes, although feeling ran high and bitter.

Priests Openly Protest.

Prominent in the protests were the Rev. John C. Harnett, of St. John's Cathedral; M. E. Griffith, a member of the Knights of Columbus; the Rev. J. F. Murphy, rector of St. Alphonsus' Church, and the Rev. Michael Sullivan, pastor of St. Theresa's Church. When the speaker ended, a delegation of Catholic leaders, headed by Mr. Griffith came froward and demanded the right to ask Miss Schoffen questions. After objections from her manager, they were kept from the platform, but Father Harnett tried to speak from the floor and Father Sullivan gained the dais and cried out that the Catholics were there to "deny these lies" and to ask for "specific statements."

"We demand the name of the patient, the doctor and the hospitals in which these cases you tell of took place," Father Sullivan said.

Lecturer Slips Away.

The lecturer had earlier told of alleged experiences in a Catholic hospital where she said she was a nurse. She told a story of unfair and deliberately harmful treatment of Protestant patients by the hospital nurses and management. Miss Schoffen sat silently with two of her followers and after a few moments left the stage through a side door.

Notre Dame to Graduate 426–63 Hoosiers Among Candidates

Four hundred and twenty-six graduates according to the latest revised figures, 63 of whom are from the Hoosier state, will receive degrees at the 86th annual commencement exercises of the University of Notre Dame, scheduled for Sunday afternoon, June 1.

Claude G. Bowers, nationally known editor, author and orator, will deliver the commencement address and the Very Rev. John L. Burke, C. S. P., of Washington, will preach the baccalaureate sermon.

The conferring of degrees, Sunday afternoon, will mark the close of a three day commencement program (May 30-June 1) which begins Friday, Memorial day, with a Field Mass celebrated by a former war chaplain, the Rev. M. J. Walsh, C. S. C. The Rev. Charles O'Donnell, C. S. C., president of the University and also a former war chaplain, will preach the sermon for the occasion. "World war" classes are holding special alumni reunions during these three days and are taking an active part in the program.

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SUMMER MASS SCHEDULES

Following our usual custom we shall publish the time of Masses in churches frequented by tourists.

Pastors who wish publication will kindly state whether standard or daylight savings time is followed in their notification directed to

THE REV. AQUINAS KNOFF,
Diocesan Editor
Our Sunday Visitor
Huntington, Ind.

Convert

Dr. Hu Li-stong, a distinguished physician of Shanghai, who was converted to Catholicism while a student at Aurora University. During his long and brilliant career he has been a courageous apostle, winning many to the Catholic faith. He converted his friend, the Chief of Police of Shanghai, to the faith as the latter lay on his death bed.

Mildred Froning Is Third In National Spelling Contest

(Special to Our Sunday Visitor)

Washington, D. C.—Little Mildred Froning, of St. Joseph's school, South Bend, Ind., tiniest of twenty-four boy and girl champion spellers, of all parts of the country, spelled her way to third place and a prize of $250.00 in the sixth annual national spelling bee held here May 27th.

But for the troublous word "conflagration," which Mildred, after three exhausting hours of grueling contest, slipped and spelled "confligration," she might have gone on to win the national championship. She stood up until within ten minutes of the end of the contest.

After more than three hours of contesting, three entrants, all girls, remained. For thirty more rounds the three never faltered, then came "conflagration," and Mildred stumbled. Helen Jenson of Council Bluffs, Iowa, won first place.

Mildred is twelve years old, the daughter of Professor Henry Froning of Notre Dame University.

St. Joseph's school produced a national champion in 1928, Miss Betty Robinson. A Catholic pnpil of Omaha, Neb., won in 1929.

Maryknoll Sending Nine Missioners to China Territories

New York.—Eight priests and one brother of the Catholic Foreign Mission Society of America, Maryknoll, N. Y., have been assigned to mission work in the Orient. They are:

The Rev. Hugh T. Lavery, of Bridgeport, Conn., who goes to Korea; the Rev. Charles J. Murphy, of Ansonia, Conn., and the Rev. Thomas R. Donovan of Pittsburgh, Pa., who have been assigned to the Maryknoll Prefecture Apostolic of Kaying in South China; the Rev. Edmund A. Toomey, of New Bedford, Mass., the Rev. Francis D. MacRae of Wakefield, Mass., and the Rev. George N. Gilligan of Brooklyn, N. Y., who are destined for the Maryknoll Wuchow Mission in South China; the Rev. Leo W. Hewitt, of Cumberland, Md., and the Rev. Thomas N. Quirk, of Portsmouth, N. H., who have been assigned to the Maryknoll Fushun Mission in Manchuria; and the Rev. Bro. Jude (Raymond J. Donnelly), of New York City, who will labor in the Maryknoll Vicariate Apostolic of Kongmoon, South China.

The Maryknoll Missions in Korea and Manchuria have not suffered directly from recent disturbances in China, it is reported at headquarters here. In Manchuria, however, the ef-

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Priest Reaches Dying Mother In Plane Dash

Chicago.—The Rev. Bartholomew A. Murtaugh, pastor of St. Stephen's church, Holdenville, Okla., recently flew from his parish to Parkridge, Ill., in order to arrive at the bedside of his dying mother, Mrs. Anna J. Murtaugh, before she should pass away. The priest reached his mother's home 24 hours before she died. He was celebrant at the Solemn Requiem Mass said for Mrs. Murtaugh in St. Paul of the Cross church in Parkridge.

Want a Five-Year-Old Boy?

The Carmelite Nuns, who conduct an orphan asylum for boys at Hammond, have two little fellows to place out for absolute adoption. Both are five years old. If you are interested write to Sister Superior, care the Carmelite Orphan Asylum, Hammond, Ind. The Catholic Charities of Fort Wayne have a two months' old boy, of good parentage, which they are free to place out for adoption.

CHARGES OF RELIGIOUS PERSECUTIONS CONFIRMED

Newspaper Reports, Magazine Comments by Moscow Periodicals, Disclose Oppression of Believers Throughout Nation.

Geneva.—Excerpts from articles appearing since the beginning of the year in various newspapers and magazines published in Soviet Russia, especially the Moscow Daily, Izvestia, a government organ, and the anti-religious magazine, Bezboshnik (The Godless), throw additional light on the present situation of religion in Russia and on the question of religious persecution which has for some months past been focusing the attention of the press throughout the world. Notably the excerpts tend to disprove assertions by apologists for the Soviets that there has been no religious oppression in Russia in recent times.

In view of the strict censorship of the press in Soviet Russia, the pronouncements of Russian newspapers and periodicals which have found their way here, in advocating a policy of extermination against religion, it is declared by competent observers here, cannot but be regarded as having the tacit approval and approbation of the Soviet Government.

Where Churches Were Closed

The forced closing of churches by local governing bodies is referred to in Izvestia on January 7 as follows:

"Krasnoiarsk—The assembly of 2,000 railroad workers have decided to convoke an immediate general extraordinary session of the Soviet of the town for the solution of the question of closing all the churches of the town and for removal of the bells.

"Tver.—The administration of the Soviet of the town of Tver has decided to cease furnishing electricity for the churches and for houses of prayer.

"Kazan.—From all sides we hear of resolutions carried by local enterprises and by assemblies requiring the closing of churches and mosques and the removal of bells."

Rabochaya Moskva reports on January 3 that "about 80 churches have been closed in Moscow."

Bezboshnik says in its issue of January 21:

"The workmen of the town of Pereslav, in the district of Alessandrovsk, assembled to the number of 5,500 for an anti-religious demonstration, have

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OFFICIAL

Corpus Christi Sunday falls on June 22nd this year. In the city of Fort Wayne it will be observed for the first time by a field Mass following which there will be a procession with the Blessed Sacrament and Benediction given at four altars. The scene of this service will be the grounds of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum. The Bishop would like to have all the Catholics in the city of Fort Wayne to receive Holy Communion at their respective churches on Corpus Christi, and then to participate in the solemn Mass and procession. This will mean, of course, that pastors will omit the Mass which it has been their custom to have at or about ten o'clock.

The Bishop would urge Catholics throughout the diocese to receive Holy Communion on the feast of Corpus Christi itself, June 19th, or on the Sunday following, and later in the day to visit the Blessed Sacrament exposed for adoration. Pastors are permitted to expose the Blessed Sacrament either throughout the day or for one hour.

Father Emil DeWulf Buried at Notre Dame

Funeral services for the Rev. Emil DeWulf, C. S. C., director of studies at the University of Notre Dame and a nationally recognized authority on astronomy, were held at Sacred Heart church, Notre Dame, Saturday morning, May 24, with the Very Rev. James Burns, C. S. C., provincial of the Order, officiating.

Native of South Bend

Father DeWulf was born in South Bend March 26, 1883. His early education was received at St. Patrick's parochial school. He attended high school and college at Notre Dame, graduating in 1903, receiving his A. B. degree from the University. From 1904 to 1908 he was a student at the Catholic University of America at Washington. On June 28, 1908, he was ordained to the priesthood. For the next eleven years he was professor of mathematics and physics at St. Edward's University. During the last six of those years he was president of the institution. In 1919 he was recalled to Notre Dame to serve on the faculty of the colleges of engineering and science.

Surviving are his mother, Mrs. E. DeWulf, of Mishawaka; five sisters, Mrs. Matilda Bennett, Mrs. C. Sperry, Mrs. Fred Doutel and Mrs. Arthur Van Paemel, all of Mishawaka; and Mrs. Commerce Roats, of Lakeville; three brothers, Henry and Edward of Mishawaka; and Arthur of Three Oaks, Mich.

'SHADY' MAGAZINE AGENT ON THE RUN, REPORT TO C. P. A.

War On Frauds More Than Doubled in the Last Year, Chairman Says—Support Grows—Unanimous Backing Asked.

Asheville, N. C.—The importance of unanimous cooperation with the efforts of its Circulation Vigilance Committee was urged in reports and addresses delivered to the Catholic Press Association convention held recently.

The report of the Circulation Vigilance, Committee, prepared by the Rev. F. P. LeBuffe, S. J., Business Manager of America, New York, who is Chairman but who was prevented by illness from attending the convention, showed "how the Committee has won favor as a practical solution for vexing problems and the extent to which the idea of 'group responsibility' has been accepted since it was promulgated two years ago." Mr. John A. Harney, of The Mission Press, Techny, Ill., Vice-Chairman of the Committee, read the report.

In 1928, the report stated, a total of only 21 publications rendered financial aid to the Committee. In 1929, this number had grown to a total of 38, and today a total of 54 publications are giving financial support, it was pointed out.

Great Growth of Work

"For the year concluding with the New York, 1928, convention," the report continued, "the Committee investigated through its Central Bureau a total of 300 applications of salespersons. For the year ending with the Cincinnati, 1929, convention, 459 such applications were investigated, a gain of exactly 50 per cent. During the year just closed, 1,061 applications were investigated, a gain of 131 per cent over last year's figures, or a gain of 243 per cent in two years. This shows the greatest extent to which the publishers of the country employing sales forces are availing themselves of the facilities afforded by the Committee's Central Bureau for getting accurate information on the people they employ."

"So, for this convention keynote," said Father LeBuffe, concluding his report, "I should like to sound: 'Unanimous Coordination'—each and every one working together harmoniously to achieve what we have set out to do.

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Awarded Medal

DR. ALBERT F. ZAHM

Dr. Albert F. Zahm, chief of the Division of Aeronautics in the Library of Congress, and a brother of Father John Zahm, C. S. C., famous explorer, will be awarded the 1930 Mendel medal for distinguished service in the advancement of science by Villanova College.

Ga. Paper Displays Fairness In Handling Anti-Catholic Letter

Macon, Ga.—An event indicating notable fairness on the part of a secular newspaper here and a willingness to play fair with both Protestants and Catholics in its columns has occurred in a single issue of the Macon Telegraph.

The newspaper carried an editorial recently entitled "Justice Hines at Midway," in which editorial it was reported that Justice Hines, in making an address at the site of an early Georgia colony, reiterated that Georgia, above all other state, "ought to be religiously tolerant because five of its early colonies came out of persecution to find religious freedom here."

Subsequently, a Georgia layman, signing himself "Intolerant," wrote to the editor of the Telegraph and propounded some questions relative to the Catholic Church that he would have liked answered. The editor in a later editorial declares that, since he was "not a Catholic and has been inside a Catholic church only three times in his life, he naturally could not answer the questions."

Before publishing "Intolerant's" queries, the editor sent them to Richard Reid, of Augusta, publicity director of the Catholic Laymen's Association of Georgia, for the answers, because he felt that a layman's questions should be given a layman's answer rather than that of an ecclesiastic.

Mr. Reid answered the seven questions asked by "Intolerant" and the Telegraph published both, in addition to an editorial explaining the process chosen by the paper in bringing "Intolerant" and Mr. Reid together in the one issue.

Speaking editorially, the paper says:

"We hope the answers to the questions are satisfactory to 'Intolerant'—not that either the questions or the answers have anything at all to do with what we said about Justice Hines' speech. The fact that 'Intolerant' does not like the Catholic Church and that Catholics do not like his church, make it all the more imperative that we practice tolerance. It is the only way we can live together. In India, the Moslems kill the Sikhs because the Sikhs will not acknowledge Mohammed as God; the Hindus kill the Moslems because the Moslems kill cows as blood sacrifice and cows are sacred to the Hindus.

"If we ever turned loose all our religious antagonisms in this country, the 55,000,000 church members would tear each other limb from limb and the next census would show a decline in population by that number. If Methodists could kill Baptists because Baptists won't let Methodists take communion and Baptists could kill Methodists because Methodists sprinkle and won't dip, and both of them kill Catholics and so on down through the 4,000 or more sects in this country the 55,000,000 non-church members would have to sit continuously as a grand jury of investigation.

"The only way people with beliefs they are willing to die for can get along with each other is to have good sense enough to realize that every man is entitled to his beliefs, however untenable they may appear to others."

Joyce Kilmer's Birthplace to Be Made Memorial

New Brunswick, N. J.—The birthplace of Joyce Kilmer, soldier-poet killed in the World War, located at 17 Codwise Avenue, here, was purchased recently by the local Joyce Kilmer Post, 25, of the American Legion. The purchase anticipates the dedication of the building as a national shrine to the late Catholic poet. Formal dedication of the premises by the Post is expected to take place on Independence Day.

CATHOLIC RADIO PROGRAM CHANGES ARE ANNOUNCED

Father Thomas F. Burke, C.S.P., and the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Keenan to Give New Series of Addresses and the Mediaevalist Octet to Replace Choristers.

Washington.—During the month of June the "Catholic Hour" will introduce two new speakers and a marked change in its musical program, it was announced here recently. The "Catholic Hour" is sponsored by the National Council of Catholic Men and is broadcast each Sunday evening over a network of the National Broadcasting Company from Station WEAF, New York.

Father Thomas F. Burke, C. S. P., former Superior General of the Paulist Fathers and a widely-known missionary, will follow the Rev. Dr. George Johnson of the Catholic University of America as the speaker on the "Hour," beginning Sunday, June 8. Father Burke is to deliver a series of three addresses treating in general the subject "Divine Worship." These addresses will explain man's relationship and responsibility to God in divine worship, public and private, and deal with the value and use of prayer in Christian life.

Series On Scriptures

Immediately following the address of Father Burke, there is to be a lengthier series by the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Keenan, Professor of Sacred Scripture and Moral Theology at St. John's Boston Ecclesiastical Seminary.

Father Keenan's addresses, five in number, will deal with the attitude of the Catholic Church towards the Sacred Scripture; show the true supremacy of the Bible; our right to believe it because of its historical character; our obligation to believe it because it is the word of God; the true form of interpretation based on its historical character and its inspired origin; and the relation between the liturgical year and the scenes of scripture. Father Keenan's addresses will begin on June 29 and will continue throughout July.

Octet Succeeds Paulist Choristers

Beginning June 15 a new musical unit—the Mediaevalists, an octet composed of well-known and experienced vocalists—will succeed the Paulist Choristers who retire for the summer months. The personnel of the Mediaevalists is as follows: Misses Pauline Cushman, soprano; Anna Lauria, soprano; Hazel Arth, contralto; and Alma Stoll, contralto; John Finnegan, tenor; Fred G. Rover, tenor; Henry Marcoux, baritone; and H. Overton Moyle, basso. Walter Donovan is accompanist.

This group of singers was organized some seasons ago with a view to developing in America a small unit of accomplished vocalists to promote the kind of singing made popular by "The English Singers." The Mediaevalists have often appeared in recitals in and around New York City, and have sung on frequent occasions to radio audiences.

St. John the Baptist School Cornerstone To Be Laid June 1

Construction of the school and chapel in the new St. John the Baptist parish, Fort Wayne, is progressing rapidly and announcement is made of the cornerstone laying at 3:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon, June 1. The Rev. S. Joachim Ryder, pastor, has completed plans for the event. In the absence of the Rt. Rev. John F. Noll, D. D., Bishop of Fort Wayne, who pontificates on baccalaureate Sunday at Notre Dame, the V. Rev. Msgr. Charles H. Thiele, rector of St. Peter's church, Fort Wayne, will officiate. The choir from this parish, under direction of Prof. Harry Weigand, will be heard on this occasion. The Rev. Joseph Keating of St. Patrick's church gives the sermon. A number of the Fort Wayne clergy are expected to participate in the services.

The splendid new edifice is located in Southwood Park, at Fairfield avenue and Pasadena Drive. Guy Mahurin is architect of the building which is Gothic in design, constructed of brick and stone and consists of two stories and basement occupying a space 98x126 feet. This is but a portion of the entire block owned by the church at this point.

The beautiful chapel which will accommodate the newly organized congregation of 180 families, temporarily, will contain a seating capacity of 500.

The chapel and school will provide long-needed parochial school facilities for the Catholic residents of Southwood park, Harrison Hill and other sections of this entire southern district. It enjoys the novel distinction of being one of the first buildings in Fort Wayne and the entire county to be completely wired for sound amplification and reproduction, permitting for example, the reproduction of a spoken message in the main office to all parts of the building simultaneously.

The Rev. S. Joachim Ryder, pastor, appointed to organize the new parish, began his duties in Fort Wayne, his home city, last August. His temporary parochial residence is located near the new school.

Included in the souvenirs to be placed

(Turn to page 2, column 3)

CENTRAL-COMMITTEE FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE 900TH ANNIVERSARY OF ST. EMERY, PRINCE ROYAL OF HUNGARY, IN 1930.

(Budapest IV, Ferenciek-tere 7. Telephone: 835—28. Telegraphic adress: Emericusjubileum Budapest.)

Chief-Protector: His Eminency JUSTINIANUS SERÉDI, Prince-Primate of Hungary, Archbishop of Esztergom. President: M. CHARLES HUSZÁR, former Prime-Minister of Hungary, Member of the Hungarian Upper-House. Ecclesiastical President: H. G. DR. STEPHEN HÁSZ, tit. Bishop of Sura. Chief of the Committee for the reception of foreigners: Count FRANCIS HUNYADY, Member of the Hungarian Parliament.

Budapest, April 30, 1930.

4720/930.

The Right Reverend
John N o l l,
Bishop of Fort Wayne,
1140, Clinton Str.
F o r t W a y n e, Indiana.
U.S.A.

Your Lordship:

Mr. Medgyessy, Royal Hungarian Consul in Chicago, has informed us by cable that your Lordship has had the great kindness of accepting our invitation for the Saint Emery Jubilee and that you are willing to deliver an address at the congress to be held in August on the Catholic Press of America.

We take this opportunity for thanking you most heartily for the great service which you are going to render to the Catholic cause by extending your most valuable assistance to our endeavours, and we feel confident that your help will contribute to a large extent to make this Jubilee a complete success.

Thanking you again for your kind co-operation, we beg to remain, Your Lordship,

Yours faithfully

Hunyadi
For the Committee
of Foreign Affairs.

President.

SZENT IMRE JUBILEUMI ÉV FORENDEZÉSEI 1930

Historical Sketch of Saint Mary's College, Notre Dame.

Prepared Especially for Our Sunday Visitor
by
Sister Mary Eleanore, C. S. C.

St. Mary's of the Immaculate Conception, like many other institutions in the United States, is French in origin and tradition. Very likely the first white man who walked beside the St. Joseph River was the Jesuit, Father Claude Allouez. In 1686, the Jesuits were granted this territory on condition of their building a chapel and a house within three years. On the bank of the St. Mary's Lake at Notre Dame today stands a reproduction of the little log chapel which Father Allouez built at that time. Farther up the St. Joseph River he also built the mission from which the river and the county later took their names.

Nearly two hundred years later, another French priest came to be the pastor of this region, in which during the interval his countrymen had kept the faith alive by continual service. This priest, the Reverend Edward Sorin, was sent hither from the Mother House in Le Mans, by the Very Reverend Father Basil Anthony Mary Moreau, Founder and first Superior General of the Congregation of Holy Cross, at the request of the Right Reverend Celestin de la Hailandiere, Bishop of Vincennes. For about twenty years the little mission in the rather inhospitable New World depended almost entirely on the Mother House in France for its support.

At the time when the bishop made his request of Father Moreau, his diocese embraced all Indiana and the present Chicago diocese; and hence we can imagine the welcome he gave to Father Sorin and the six Brothers when, after thirty-six days on the ocean, a boat journey through the Erie canal from Albany to Buffalo and across Lake Erie to Toledo, travel by wagon and by boat to Lafayette, and then by boat down the Wabash, they arrived at Vincennes in October, 1841.

A year later, Father Sorin and the Brothers came to Notre Dame; this land having been given into the possession of the bishop of Vincennes on condition of his founding an educational institution here, and such a foundation being one purpose of the coming of the religious of Holy Cross. In the meantime requests had been sent to the Mother House for more priests and Brothers and also for Sisters to do the domestic work in the college and to teach girls.

The Congregation of Holy Cross is a threefold one. To Father Moreau had been entrusted by their holy Founder, Father James Francis Dujarié, the Brothers of St. Joseph, a Society of religious teachers. Father Moreau founded also the Society of Salvatorists of Holy Cross, a society of priests devoted to parish and retreat and mission work, to teaching, and to the foreign missions. These two organizations being well-established, he founded also a Sisterhood under the title Sisters Marianites of Holy Cross. As he was not able immediately to provide a novitiate for his spiritual daughters, he asked that they be allowed to receive their training in the Monastery of the Good Shepherd, which he had founded in Le Mans. There, under the guidance of the saintly Mother Mary of St. Dositheus, the Sisters made their regular novitiate. Within four years there were eighteen fine subjects drawn to the new Community, and at the end of this time, on the death of Mother Mary of St. Dositheus, Mother Mary of the Seven Dolors was ready to assume the leadership of the Sisterhood. With three companions, this young Sister, who was in God's designs to be the first Mother General of the Sisters Marianites, had made her final Vows on September 15, 1844.

Second Colony Arrived in 1843

On May 30, 1843, Father Moreau sent a second colony to Indiana. There were eight in the little band who left home and country after being fortified by a retreat conducted by the Father Founder: Father Francois Cointet, the superior, Father Theophilus Marivault, Father Francois Gouesse, Brother Eloi, and Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart (Savery), Sister Mary of Calvary (Robineaux), Sister Mary of Bethlehem (Desneau), and Sister Mary of Nazareth (Chauvin). The ceremony of departure took place in the chapel of the Mother House in the presence of the whole community and a large number of the faithful.

It was July when the little colony reached Notre Dame. Until the Sisters' room over the chapel was ready they had to make their lodgings in a dilapidated log building in which their trunks and boxes served as furniture. The Sisters occupied sleeping quarters over the log chapel for two years. Within a few months, subjects presented themselves, and then there arose the question of establishing a novitiate. Bishop de la Hailandière would not allow one to be started within his diocese, because he was sure that our Sisters added to the Sisters of Divine Providence, who had been admitted to the State a year previously, would make demands upon the sparsely populated diocese impossible to meet. Hence, after some negotiations, Father Sorin arranged with the Bishop of Detroit to allow the Sisters to open a house in Bertrand, Michigan, six miles from Notre Dame. Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart, mistress of novices, and four postulants, Miss Mary Sweeney and Miss Elizabeth Daily from Chicago, Miss Mary Dougherty from Brooklyn, and Miss Bridget Coffee from Decatur, Indiana, went on July 16, 1844, to take up their residence in a house rented from Mr. Bertrand.

Very soon they had some boarders to care for and teach and they were also enabled to teach some of the children of the neighborhood. They did all the laundry-work from Notre Dame and took care of the mending. Soon the school began to grow. In 1850, there were fifty boarders, and so the publication of a prospectus was deemed advisable. The modern parent will doubtless sigh over the comparison of the thirty-five dollars tuition of those days with the present-day rates. The modern schoolgirl, who can board a car any hour between Chicago and South Bend, will rejoice that she did not come to school in those days when one had to take a steamboat across Lake Michigan to St. Joseph, and then ride by stage-coach to Bertrand. In January, 1851, the State of Michigan recognized St. Mary's Academy and bestowed on it a liberal charter. In this year the railroad now known as the South Shore was put through from Chicago to South Bend, and Notre Dame was given a post office of its own, through the kind intervention of Henry Clay.

Heroic Service in Civil War

In August, 1855, St. Mary's was moved from Bertrand to its present site on the banks of the St. Joseph River, one mile west of Notre Dame and two miles from South Bend. On April 24th, the corner-stone had been blessed by Father Sorin, who christened the institution under the title, St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception. In May, the Industrial School which had been established in Mishawaka, had been moved to the eminence overlooking the ravine east of the present buildings of St. Mary's, and was known as St. Joseph's School. Here the Sisters and their pupils lived until the building had been moved from Bertrand and combined to make a convent and a school. This building stood north of the present music hall, and, some years later, was moved down near the present greenhouse.

In 1857, the Father Founder made his only visit to the United States, and, while spending some time at Notre Dame and at St. Mary's, arranged for the separation of the temporalities of the Sisters from those of the priests and the Brothers. He blessed and named St. Angela's Island in the St. Joseph River, and selected and blessed the site of the Sisters' cemetery. Both institutions felt the power of his remarkable influence, and the chronicles of those days tell us that from this year dated the success of the Sisters as an active teaching Congregation. With his customary far-sightedness, he insisted that the exceedingly conservative principles of the Old-World education be modified in their application to the conditions of the New World; for example, though in theory and practice as severe as the Little Poor Man of Assisi concerning poverty for himself and his religious sons and daughters, he told the Sisters they must provide living conditions suitable to the demands of their boarders, most of whom came from the more prosperous ranks of society. Thoroughly abreast of the times in educational matters, Father Moreau made intimate investigations into the teacher training that was being given the Sisters and into the equipment of their schools.

Chapel of Our Lady of Loretto

A View of St. Mary's

The Academy building was erected in the years 1860-1862, and the salaries of the Sister nurses of the Civil War made the first payment upon it. The school, having received recognition as a civil corporation in 1855, was by this time well established; but when the call came from Washington, D. C., for nurses, the Sisters responded most generously. The first band, with Mother M. Angela in charge, reached Cairo on October 24, 1861, where they reported to General Grant for service. They took charge of the military hospital in Paducah. In November, orders came to open a hospital in Mound City, which in a short time was so efficiently organized as to win this tribute from the non-Catholic nurse, Miss Mary Livermore, grand-daughter of a soldier of the Revolution and daughter of a soldier of 1812, who by her great deeds during the Civil War wrote her name high on America's honor-roll:

"At the time of my visit the Mound City Hospital was considered the best military hospital in the United States. The most thorough system was maintained in every department. The Sisters of the Holy Cross were employed as nurses, and by their skill, quietness, gentleness, and tenderness, were invaluable in the sick ward. Every patient gave hearty testimony to the skill and kindness of the Sisters. The Sisters had nearly broken up their famous schools at South Bend to answer the demand for nurses. If I had ever felt prejudiced against Sisters as nurses, my experience with them during the war would have dissipated it entirely. The world has known no nobler and more heroic women than those found in the ranks of the Catholic sisterhoods."

Memphis, Tennessee, with its three hospitals, the Overton, the Naval, and the City; Cairo, with its St. John's Hospital; and Mound City, Illinois, were the principal centers of the activities of the Sisters of Holy Cross. Service was given also in Franklin, or Pacific City, Missouri, Paducah and Louisville, Kentucky, and Saint Aloysius' Hospital of the Potomac River, near the national capitol.

Some of the esteem in which high officials of the war held the Sisters is shown in the following letter written by Major General Sherman from the army headquarters in Memphis, Tennessee, to Surgeon Robert Murray of Louisville:

"Sister Angela, who bears this, has had charge of the Mound City Hospital and now of the Overton Hospital and is now going to Louisville at your call. I have been acquainted with her since her childhood and know the great energy of her character and believe that through you she may be made the instrument of infinite good in so organizing our general hospitals that a soldier may not be retained in them one hour after he convalesces. I think that Sisters of Charity or Civilians must have absolute charge of general hospitals under the control of army surgeons, and that soldier nurses and attendants must be entirely done away with. They make poor soldiers or poor nurses. I hope that you will so arrange that the Sisters of Charity under army surgeons may have the organization of a good general hospital at Louisville, another at Columbus, Kentucky, and one here. Sister Angela can systematize one or all."

The bravery and the kindness of the Sisters can of course never be adequately understood and described in this world except by the soldiers who had experience of them. There was, for example, the heroic Sister M. Fidelis, who, shortly before her death in the service, astounded one of the surgeons who one day commented to her on the fine outside appearance of the hospital, by replying that she had never seen it since the night she entered the hospital, six months before. There were Mother M. Augusta and her two Sister assistants who came unfalteringly into St. John's Hospital at Cairo and set to work cleaning it, though almost any one might have been driven back in horror by the sight of amputated arms and legs and pieces of flesh strewn about the first room into which they entered, which was the receiving and operating room of the hospital. These were the Sisters of whom one wrote back home: "There were seven hundred in the hospital, and only four of us to wait on them."

Indiana Province Separated from France

After Mother M. Angela's return from army service, she aided Father Sorin in establishing the magazine Ave Maria, for the honor of Our Lady and the glory of Notre Dame. With renewed energy, she resumed her educational work. As she was often heard to lament the fact that there was then but little higher education for women, we can imagine her joy in Heaven when the first college degree was conferred by St. Mary's in 1898.

In 1869, the Indiana province of Sisters separated from the Mother House in France, becoming an organization with the Mother House established at St. Mary's. Father Sorin, in the preceding year elected Father General of his Congregation, served for the next twenty years as first superior of the Sisters also. In 1889, the Constitutions of the Sisters of the Holy Cross in the United States having been approved by Rome, their first Mother General was elected in the person of Mother M. Augusta, a brave and noble woman who had from her entry into the Congregation done much to forward its best interests.

Scholastically this year was also very important for St. Mary's in that it gave her the beginning of her future college in the persons of two post-graduates, Miss Emma Kirwan, afterwards to become Mother Mary Aquina, Superior General of the Congregation, and Miss Alice Carmedy. By the following June, the number had increased to four, among whom was Gussie Sturgis, later to become one of the most influential teachers on the St. Mary's College faculty as instructor of philosophy, Sister Mary of St. Eleanore. In 1872, there were ten high school graduates and three graduates from the conservatory of music, with a total of two hundred and thirty-one students in the entire school.

Regular summer classes were held during this year 1872, with the advantage of the services of Miss Eliza Allen Starr, who had taken charge of the department of Fine Arts in 1870, and also of excellent professors in piano and voice brought from New York City for the session.

On January 20, 1873, in the city that gave Holy Cross its birth, occurred the death of the Founder and Father of our Congregation; and it is consoling to remember that just before his heroic soul went home to God, he called his faithful daughters about him and in the persons of selected ones blessed all his children of Holy Cross, giving the blessing of the Indiana province through Mother Mary of St. Liguori, who had been the Provincial Superior eleven years before.

In May, 1873, Mother M. Angela and Sister M. Ferdinand went to Europe to secure vocations, traveling through Germany, France, and Ireland, and bringing back a goodly number of postulants. This was a fortunate recruiting, not only in quantity but in quality as well, for some of these young women were destined to do great things for Holy Cross.

June of this year saw the graduation of two post-graduates and of eleven seniors, there being two hundred and sixty-five pupils enrolled in the school. The ever-increasing number of students made the erection of a large laundry necessary, and so in 1873 was begun the erection of the present commodious one, which housed the novices for a time.

On June 9, 1875, the Papal Envoys, Monsignor Roncetti and Signor Ubaldi, paid St. Mary's a visit, and the Monsignor kindly lay to the soul of St. Mary's the flattering unction that he had seen nothing in Europe which could be compared to her. He seemed particularly pleased with the art department, and took with him to Rome the banners and addresses painted for the occasion.

In August of this year, twenty-five Sisters were professed at Notre Dame, a novitiate having been established there in 1872, and sixteen at St. Mary's. There were at this time at the Mother House ninety professed Sisters, eight scholastics, fifty-five novices, and ten postulants. The school, consisting of two hundred and five pupils, employed in addition to these Sisters three lay teachers.

In October, The Association of Angel Guardians of the Sanctuary was established in all our schools. The Sodality of the Children of Mary had been established in the year 1852. On Mother M. Angela's return from a trip to Europe in May, 1876, she had established at St. Mary's the Archconfraternity of Perpetual Adoration and Work for Poor Churches, which has three objects: "to make known, and to love and adore perpetually, Jesus Christ in the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar; to repair the outrages committed against Him in this august Sacrament; to aid poor congregations, by providing them with vestments, church linens, and ornaments." This highly indulgenced archconfraternity was canonically erected here by the Bishop of Fort Wayne on August 30, 1877.

Death of Mother Mary Angela

During the years 1885-1887, the Church of Our Lady of Loretto was erected at St. Mary's, according to the plans of the architect, George Vrigeant, of Chicago, at a cost of about fifty-four thousand dollars. Father Sorin paid for the whole foundation of the structure. The church is Romanesque in style, and its beautiful stained-glass windows from Le Mans give it a touch of old-world distinction. The commencement of June, 1887, was held from the church; the first holy Mass was said in it on November 12. 1887; and the main altar was consecrated on August 29, 1888.

On March 4, 1887, came a supreme sorrow to St. Mary's and all her children in the death of Mother M. Angela. One could easily compile a book of press notices and eulogies and of personal letters from the many messages that on this sad occasion poured into St. Mary's from all sides. St. Mary's and all she has and is will always remain as the best of all possible monuments to the memory of Mother M. Angela.

On August 15, 1888, occurred the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of Father Sorin's ordination to the priesthood. As many as possible of the Sisters from St. Mary's attended the Jubilee Mass at Notre Dame; a plenary indulgence being granted to all the members of the Congregation who assisted at this Mass. Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops Ireland of St. Paul, and Elder of Cincinnati, and several bishops came for the great occasion and paid St. Mary's a visit while they were here. The Cardinal pontificated, and Archbishop Ireland preached a glowing sermon and eulogy.

Convent Facade

On March 2, 1889, the Constitutions received apostolic approbation for a period of seven years. As the new Constitutions provided for but one novitiate, and that at St. Mary's, the one at Notre Dame, in existence since 1872, was closed. On July 29, 1889, the General Chapter, assembled at St. Mary's, elected Mother Mary of St. Augusta, Superior General of the Congregation in accordance with the newly-approved Constitution, Mother Mary of St. Genevieve, first assistant, Mother Mary of St. Collette, stewardess, and Mother Mary of St. Praxedes, mistress of novices.

With the feeling of security that followed on the apostolic approbation of the Constitutions came new life and progress. Under its fine leaders the Congregation rightly expected a great future. During the scholastic year 1890-1891, the faculty and students of St. Mary's had the privilege of a course of Shakespearean lectures by Maurice Francis Egan, a member of the faculty of Notre Dame. What the young ladies were doing in matters literary may be flatteringly estimated from their two pages in the "Notre Dame Scholastic," which appeared in every issue.

In 1891-1893, a combined auditorium and gymnasium was erected, called St. Angela's hall, the steam house and the oil house were built, and steam pipes and water pipes were laid through the buildings. In September, 1892, was printed for the first time by St. Mary's Academy, a monthly magazine called "St. Mary's Chimes," which was edited by the seniors and juniors. On January 23, 1893, St. Mary's lost a dear and helpful friend in the death of Bishop Dwenger, for whom Father Corby sang Requiem Mass here on the 25th. The members of the General Council of St. Mary's went to Fort Wayne for the funeral. On July 14, 1893, the Right Reverend Joseph Rademacher, Bishop of Nashville, Tennessee, was appointed to the See of Fort Wayne, and on October 4th was installed there. At this ceremony Mothers M. Augusta, Genevieve, Annunciata, and Praxedes were present.

On October 31, 1893, came to both Notre Dame and St. Mary's the very great sorrow of losing by death their beloved Father Sorin. Some faint estimate of what he had come to mean to the outside world may be gleaned from reading the list of those who came for his funeral and from perusal of the hundreds of letters of condolence that poured into the University from all over the world. What he meant to Notre Dame and St. Mary's is still evident to those who come here even after the passing of all the years. In the memorial issue of "St. Mary's Chimes" we read: "There is not a department at St. Mary's but has felt his influence, and whether one whispers an Ave at the shrine of Our Lady of Peace, or kneels in the little cemetery to breathe the De Profundis; whether one stands near that relic of the war, the broken cannon on the convent green-sward, or looks from the bank upon the waters of the St. Joseph River, ever and always is the name of Father Sorin blended with the thoughts that well up in these memorable places."

The Very Reverend Gilbert Francais was chosen to succeed Father Sorin as Superior General of the Congregation. For fifteen years he had been superior of the College de Sainte-Croix, Neuilly, near Paris, and had brought that institution to the highest educational standards. In the autumn of 1894, Father Francais made his first visit to Notre Dame and of course came to St. Mary's several times, to say Mass for the Sisters and to meet them personally.

On July 25, 1895, under the presidency of the Right Reverend Joseph Rademacher, Bishop of Fort Wayne, Mother Mary Annunciata was elected by the General Chapter to the office of superior general, Mother Mary of St. Perpetua was chosen first assistant and superior of the Mother House, Mother Mary of St. Pauline was made second assistant and directress of the Academy, Mother Mary of St. Sabina was re-elected stewardess, and Mother Mary of Sienna was chosen mistress of novices.

On May 12, 1896, the Constitutions of the Sisters of the Holy Cross with their Mother House at St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception were approved in perpetuity by the Sacred Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith, with the confirmation of the Holy Father. On June 3rd, Bishop Rademacher announced to the Sisters assembled in the chapel the joyous news of this final approbation and extended also the good wishes and benediction of the Holy Father. The Te Deum was sung in thanksgiving. The bishop also gave permission for Exposition of the Most Blessed Sacrament on the following day, the Feast of Corpus Christi, to be closed by a solemn procession and three Benedictions of the Most Blessed Sacrament, two from altars constructed on the campus and one in the church. This practice continues at St. Mary's.

In November, 1897, the St. Mary's Alumnae Association drew up its first formal Constitution. This association had been organized to some extent since the early years of the school and had enjoyed biennial reunions at Alma Mater; and now, under the stimulus of more perfect machinery for functioning, it took on new life. At the close of a most successful year, St. Mary's, in June, 1898, conferred her first college degree, which was given to Miss Agnes Ewing Brown, this being the first degree conferred by any Catholic women's college in the United States.

On February 11, 1899, occurred the 100th anniversary of the birth of our Very Reverend Father Founder, Basil Moreau, an event brought home in a touching way by the eloquent and affectionate Circular Letter issued by the Very Reverend Superior General Francais to the members of the Congregation.

Spanish-American War Called Sisters

During the Spanish-American War, the Sisters of the Holy Cross once more had opportunity for heroic service to God and country in caring for the sick and wounded soldiers. The first call for help came from Washington on August 23, 1898, and on September 7th the first detachment of nurses arrived at Camp Hamilton, Lexington, Kentucky. On August 30th, the Mother General sent to the Governor of Indiana an offer of the free use of our hospitals in the State, St. John's, Anderson, and St. Joseph's, South Bend, with the services of the Sisters stationed therein. Similar offers were made to the Governor of Ohio and the Governor of Illinois.

When Camp Hamilton was broken up in November and the soldiers were moved South, the Sisters of the Holy Cross were transferred to Camp Conrad, near Columbus, Georgia. In January, 1899, the Sisters were ordered to Cuba by the transport Panama, a prize vessel captured from the Spanish. They were returned shortly after, for the services of nurses were happily no longer needed. Sister M. Brendan (Connor), directress of Mount Carmel Hospital, Ohio, at the request of Governor Bushnell, took charge of the two hospital trains which were sent South to bring home the sick soldiers of the Ohio regiments.

The Sisters' services won many testimonials of gratitude from high officials, among them, President McKinley, who congratulates the Sister-nurses on their efficiency, devotedness, and "splendid military discipline." Stone markers on the graves of the Sister nurses in our convent cemetery mutely testify the gratitude of the American government.

As the years passed the school grew to such proportions that it was necessary at the beginning of the new century to construct a new college and dormitory building. It is made in the shape of the letter T, with a frontage of two hundred thirty feet. Made of Bedford stone and pressed brick, it is well equipped with offices, parlors, lecture-rooms, library, laboratories, and bed-rooms. There was a formal opening of this building under the presidency of the Bishop of Fort Wayne on December 14, 1903.

Along with efforts to keep thoroughly abreast of the times scholastically, St. Mary's has always offered her students opportunities for training in the fine arts. Eliza Allen Starr said of the Art School in the long ago something we have tried to keep true until the present: "I believe it is quite unsurpassed in the thoroughness of its training or the study of nature. There have been, still are, artists among the Sisters who are giving forth, far and wide among all their missions, the best principles of art, while at St. Mary's are monuments to those who have adorned wall and sanctuary with works which will inspire devotion through the coming generations, meriting for it the name of a center of Christian art. It is an unconscious artistic education which St. Mary's is bestowing upon all who are trained within her walls."

The Music Department of St. Mary's has kept to the high standards established in the long ago when the education of girls was far more to be estimated by accomplishments than by scholastic learning in the higher branches of study. It has not only kept to these standards; it has had regard also for the scholastic ones that have been growing up in the meantime, so that music teachers now along with other teachers in college have attained degrees signifying legally recognized efficiency. Composition on the part of both teachers and students has in several instances brought laurels to St. Mary's through contests and through publication.

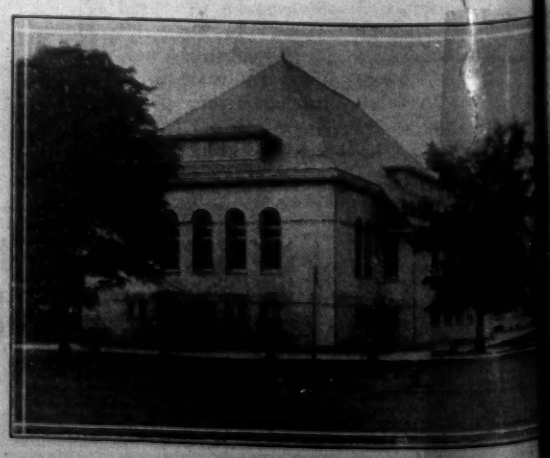
Events Since Golden Jubilee

Since the Golden Jubilee, celebrated with appropriate magnificence in 1905, there has been a steady upward climb in all departments of St. Mary's. Material improvements were made as need for them came, with the addition of the magnificent new college dormitory and class-room buildings completed in 1925 as the crown. Already these buildings are taxed to capacity, and still the number in the college grows healthily from year to year. Scholastic improvements have kept pace with the times, till what was once entirely a college of liberal arts has added to its curriculum training for primary, intermediate, and high school teachers in the common branches and also in art, music, secretarial studies, and home economics, with pre-professional training in dietetics. Professional courses are given in journalism, with practice work by the students on the "South Bend Tribune," and on the school publications, "The St. Mary's Chimes," "Static," and "The Blue Mantle." In the department of social science the college offers three years of theory and one of practical work at the St. Joseph Hospital Clinic, the Associated Charities, and the Red Cross. At present there is being introduced a B. S. degree in nursing education, which will combine college and professional work by three years of nurses' training and two years of college work; the facilities for this combination being ideal in the situation of the hospital in South Bend under the management of the same Sisters.

Along with the regular courses of study, the college provides excellent lectures to supplement the work of the teachers. On St. Mary's lecture platform have appeared from her earliest days noted teachers and men of letters, among them, Henry Van Dyke, Hamilton Wright Mabie, Eliza Allen Starr, Henry James, Maurice Francis Egan, Marion Crawford, Father Fidelis Stone, Elizabeth Jordan, William Butler Yeats, Seumas McManus, Colonel Charles Bonaparte, Dom Gasquet, Msgr. Robert Hugh Benson, Joyce Kilmer, Father John Talbot Smith, Katherine Conway, Thomas Daly, Michael Williams, the foremost Jesuit Fathers and those of Holy Cross. The music department, too, has always been supplemented by recitals by famous artists, among them, Ledochowski, Moszkowski, Fannie Bloomfield Zeisler, Madame Blye, Remenyi, Richard Seidel (on the regular faculty), Boscovitz, Harrison Wilde, Harry Fardman, Yolando Mero, Sascho acobinoff, and Leo Ornstein.

The original academy is still at St. Mary's. Like the college it has kept pace with all educational requirements, being fully accredited by the State of Indiana as a first-class commissioned high school and the North Central Association.

Under the control of the Sisters of the Holy Cross with their Mother House at St. Mary's Convent, Notre Dame, Indiana, there are at present eight hospitals, which care for about thirty-two thousand patients a year; two colleges, one at the Mother House and one in Salt Lake City; four orphanages; fifty-eight schools and one foreign mission in Bengal, India. There are nine hundred and seventy-eight professed Sisters and one hundred and ninety-one novices. The General Council of administration, elected in 1925, consists of Mother M. Francis Clare, superior general; Mother M. Cecily, first assistant and superior of the Mother House; Mother M. Pauline, second assistant and president of the college; Mother M. Barbara, general secretary, chosen to fill the vacancy left by the death of Mother M. Aquina in 1927, and Mother M. Bettina, mistress of novices.



Gymnasium